

In the Claims

1-17. (canceled).

18. (Currently amended) A method for improving the effects of a strong code signal upon a weaker code signal using a spread spectrum radio signal receiver, the method comprising:

tracking a strong signal and ~~measure~~ measuring its amplitude, the strong signal being part of a compound signal further comprising a weak signal; ~~and~~

computing an interference between a strong signal and a weak signal;
and

removing the interference from the compound signal,

wherein computing the interference comprises,

computing a predicted code and frequency domain
crosscorrelation of the strong signal with the weak signal; and

multiplying an amplitude of the strong signal with the predicted
crosscorrelation.

19. (New) A method as in Claim 18, wherein the strong signal and the weak signal each comprises a pseudo-random noise signal modulating a carrier signal.

20. (New) A method as in Claim 18, wherein computing the predicted crosscorrelation and crosscorrelation comprises applying bit-wise exclusive-OR of a code word modulating the strong signal and a code word modulating the weak signal,

the bit-wise exclusive-OR operation being applied on multiple code bits in parallel.

21. (New) A method as in Claim 18, wherein the strong signal is further modulated by a bi-phase signal at a lower frequency than a carrier signal in the strong signal, and wherein the method further comprising correcting a phase measurement in the strong signal due to phase changes in the biphase signal.

22. (New) A method as in Claim 18, wherein the strong signal and the weak signal are transmitted from global positioning system (GPS) satellites.

23. (New) A method as in Claim 18, wherein measuring the amplitude of the strong signal comprises measuring both an in-phase component and a quadrature component of the strong signal.